

## STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT, WOOL, &c. PER TON.

**THE CORNUBIA.**  
The steamer, which has resumed the Hunter River trade, and will continue to leave from the Circular Wharf every Monday and Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the evening, returning from Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning.  
Fares—Cabin, 10s. 6d.  
Stowage, 1s. 6d.

## STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE.

**THE STEAMER MAITLAND.**

William Parsons, Commander, (expected every hour), will leave the Commercial Wharf 48 hours after arrival, of which due notice will be given.  
THOMAS CROFT, Agent.  
Commercial Wharf, February 23, 1847.

## STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

**THE PHOENIX.**

Steam-boat (hourly expected) will leave for the Clarence River above district twenty-four hours after arrival, of which due notice will be given.  
Kellie's Wharf, February 22, 1847.

## STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

**THE STEAM-PACKET SOVEREIGN.**

H. Cape, commander, will be dispatched for South Brisbane, This Day, Tuesday, the 23rd instant, at eight p.m.  
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.  
Hunter River Wharf, February 23, 1847.

## FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

**THE CHRISTINA.**

Seamaster, will sail for the above-named port, This Day, the 23rd instant. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to  
JOHN SMITH, Successor.

## FOR HOBART TOWN.

(TO SAIL TO-MORROW MORNING.)

**THE fine packet Brigantine WATERLILY.**  
She has room for a few additional cabin passengers and freight. Apply to Captain Pockley, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to  
JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

## FOR ADELAIDE.

**THE FINE BARQUE BRENDICE.**

A1, 325 tons, George Bowden, commander. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board; or to  
ROWLAND MACNAB, AND CO., 18th February.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES FOR CALCUTTA.

**THE ROYAL SAXON.**

510 tons, O.M. Captain Charlesworth, will sail for the above port on the 1st of April. Has room for a few horses, and two cabins disengaged. For particulars apply on board, at the wharf, Miller's Point; or to  
R. TOWNS.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

**THE FINE A1 SHIP CLARA.**

300 tons per register, has good accommodations for a limited number of passengers, having large and airy cabin. Apply to Captain Crow, on board, to  
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., or to  
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-CLASS WILLIAM HYDE.

535 tons, F. Y. Steward, H.E.I.C.S., commander.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to  
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., or to  
COOPER AND HOLT.

## THE "ST. GEORGE" FOR LONDON.

This fine first-class frigate built ship, having all her head weight on board, will meet with quick despatch.

For light freight or passage, apply to Captain Jones, on board; or to  
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, & CO., 1846.

## TO PASSENGERS PER SHIP SIR GEORGE SETMOUR.

The whole of the cargo being engaged, passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage-money on or before the 25th instant; and all accounts against the ship must be rendered in duplicate, to the undersigned, on or before the 27th instant, as the vessel will proceed to sea on the 1st March, weather permitting.

COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.

## TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

**THE superior fast-sailing frigate-ship WILMERS CASTLE.**

A1, 600 tons, J. N. Thorne, Commander.

This fine vessel is one of Messrs. Green's celebrated Indiamen, and is found and appointed in every respect the same as when in the Calcutta trade, and is the first of an intended line to this colony.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight or passage apply to  
Messrs. BOYD AND CO., and  
Messrs. ARMISTEAD AND CO.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE REGULAR TRADER, A1, RIVER-BUILT SHIP A. EVERETT.

Captain Benjamin Darley. For freight or passage apply to  
WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour.

## WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

**THE B.A.R.C. SHIP TASMANIA.**

412 tons, Captain Black, has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail early in March. The accommodations of this vessel for cabin passengers are very superior.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to  
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., George-street.

## FOR LONDON DIRECT, THE B.A.R.C. SHIP CALEDONIA.

Captain Liddell—her dead weight being already engaged, she will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to  
BROWN AND CO., 2385.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, &c.

Commutariat Office, Sydney, January 30, 1847.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock at noon, of the 27th February, 1847, for the performance of such services as may be required by the Royal Engineer Department, on the part of the Ordnance and Survey, until the 31st of March, 1850.

TRADES.

1. Bricklayers', Masons', Stonemasons', and Paviors' Work

2. Carpenters' Work

3. Plasterers' Work

4. Plumbers' Work

5. Ironmongers' Work

6. Cast Iron, Metal, and Smiths' Work

7. Ship-carpenters' Work

8. Ship-carpenters' Work

The stations for which tenders will be received for the execution of works in the foregoing trades, are—

Sydney, Bathurst, Parramatta, Newcastle, Port Macquarie, Liverpool, and Melbourne.

The proposed tender does not include the Masons' Work at the New Military Barracks.

The contracts for Bricklayers', Masons', Paviors', Carpenters', Plasterers', and Smiths' Works for Sydney, to commence on the 10th March 1847; and for Plumbers', Cast Iron, and Ship-carpenters' Work, on the 1st July 1847; at all other stations, the contracts will commence on the 1st July 1847.

The contracts to be determinable at any period after one year, on either party giving notice to the other three months in writing.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain every information respecting these contracts by applying at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Sydney.

Printed schedules with prices, terms of contract, and form of tender for the several trades, may be obtained at the Royal Engineer and Barrack Offices, on making a deposit of one pound for the same, which deposit will be returned to the persons when the schedules will have been returned, without being defaced or altered, as any remark or alteration on the schedule will cause the rejection of the tender and forfeiture of the deposit.

The same person may tender for one or the whole of the trades enumerated from 1 to 8.

One rate of percentage only will be admissible under or over each of the trades as classified and enumerated from 1 to 8.

## BAZAAR OF ORNAMENTAL AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

TO BE HELD IN THE ROYAL HOTEL, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT, BEING THE DAY OF THE FLOWER SHOW.

IN consequence of the unfavourable weather during the former Wesleyan Bazaar, which was intended to be the last for some years, the Ladies have resolved upon exhibiting the remaining stock of articles to be sold off on the above day, when an opportunity of buying at moderate prices will be afforded. The entire proceeds to be devoted to charitable objects.

The doors to be opened at 11 o'clock.

2948

## TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES OF SYDNEY, AND A CHARITABLE PUBLIC.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF MARY SMITH, OF CASTLE-REAGH-STREET, MOST RESPECTFULLY SHeweth—

THAT Petitioner, in February, 1846, came from the interior for the purpose of emigrating to England, and was induced by the plausible representations of Mr. William Pawley, of Castle-reegh-street, to place in his hands the sum of £50, on the express understanding that it was to be returned to her immediately on her being prepared to start from the colony.

That the sum in question was accumulated by years of unceasing toil and industry, and had been carefully hoarded to facilitate her long cherished desire to go and her children and grandchildren in England.

That Petitioner, in February, 1846, engaged a passage on board the *Hanley*, and paid a deposit of £4 towards the stipulated sum demanded by Pawley, who, to her disappointment and sorrow, refused to return the money being demanded, declared his inability to restore it, and the deposit was in consequence forfeited.

That Petitioner's incessant applications for the restoration of her little treasure were always met by some excuse or pretext for delay, and about five months since Petitioner was necessitated to seek legal redress of her grievance, which she has done on the favour of Petitioner for £50, but a short time afterwards Mr. Pawley became insolvent, and thus destroyed her last hope of regaining the sum she had been duped of.

That the £50 so lent to Mr. Pawley was the hard-earned reward of many years of frugality and industrious perseverance, and Petitioner being now deprived of the use of one hand by an accident, she is, in consequence, prevented from earning a livelihood, and having subsisted for some time past entirely on the bounty of her friends, she is reluctantly compelled to cast herself, submissively and respectfully, on the humanity and benevolence of the public.

Most humbly praying,

That her age, affliction, and destitute situation, may be taken into merciful consideration, and that such charitable donations may be bestowed on her as will amount to a sufficient sum to pay her passage, and enable her to return to her family in England.

And Petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

Sydney, 19th February, 1847.

At Mr. Donohoe's, 147, Castle-reegh-street, Sydney.

479, George-street, Sydney, 22nd February, 1847.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statements are strictly true, having endeavoured to obtain the true and correct version from Pawley, as also the four pounds from Captain Wilson, of the *Hanley*.

P.S.—I shall willingly contribute my mite towards aiding the petitioner in leaving the colony.

J. J. COHEN.

22nd February, 1847.

## DNRY SAILING COMPANY.

The Company are prepared to receive, at their Establishment, Johnston's Bay, Cattle and Sheep for boiling down. Parties wishing to send stock for that purpose, are requested to give early notice to the undersigned, in order to prevent disappointment.

JOHN INCHES, Manager, Johnston's Bay.

## ARGYLE STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT, GOULBURN.

The undersigned beg to inform the stockholders of the southern districts, that having made extensive alterations and improvements, which are now completed, they will be ready to receive sheep and cattle for boiling down on and after Monday, March 8th. The works are capable of steaming down one thousand sheep, or sixty head of cattle, per day.

Charges—

Cattle, 5s. per head

Sheep, 3s. 6d. each.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES, Goulburn, February 19, 1847.

## DAQUERRETYPE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF GOULBURN AND THE VICINITY.

MR. J. B. GOODMAN having been requested by several families to visit the above district, begs to inform them, and the public generally, that he will be in Goulburn on Wednesday, the 24th instant, and that his stay will be limited to one month.

321, Castle-reegh-street North, February, 1847.

## MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON-DENTIST, 345, CASTLE-REEGH-STREET, NORTH.

INCORRIGIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, FROM ONE TO A COMPLETE SET, GUARANTEED TO ANSWER SATISFACTION AND ARTICULATION; TEETH STOPPED, SCALED, AND EXTRACTED.

INSTANTANEOUS relief for the tooth ache, and Soothing Syrup for infants teething; one or two drops applied with the finger to the gums will obviate the use of the lancet; sold in bottles, at 2s. 6d.

N.B.—Mr. Emanuel's specimens of artificial teeth will continue on view daily, showing his unswerving system of fixing them. All consultations free.

Charges strictly moderate.

Observe, 345, Castle-reegh-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street. 1859

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GENERAL STORES.

No. 341, George-street.

MR. N. JOSEPH begs to inform his up-country friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced Business in Sydney as general Commission Agent, for the sale of Wool and other Colonial Produce.

N. J. flatters himself that from his extensive experience in business during the last fifteen years, that his friends may rest assured that anything entrusted to him for sale will meet with every attention and punctuality. Unexceptionable references, and any amount of security, given if required.

ALSO,

Slops, Drapery, Woolpacks, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, and every article in the trade, supplied on the most moderate terms.

Country Orders collected. 3600

## THE GRAZING INTEREST, &c.

PRELIMINARY PUBLIC NOTICE.

IT being in contemplation to organize a system for conducting weekly sales, in Sydney, for the disposal of

Wool, Cattle, and Sheep, to supply the retail cloth-bushers, and contractors, as well as the shipping, coasting, and other traders, the undersigned has (with the view of co-operation with several influential gentlemen and graziers) secured the whole of "May's Yard," opposite Cooper's Distillery, in Parramatta-street, and that the sales will take place at 2 o'clock, p.m., every Friday, at the request of the trade.

It is proposed, therefore, that every extensive trader should be made to bring his extensive trade into immediate operation, especially as all persons interested therein have signified their determination to second the movement.

Circulars will be forwarded to all the graziers in the colony in a few days, and in the mean time any letters addressed to

MR. STUBBS, Auctioneer, King-street, will be attended to, February 23, 1847.

## TO SETTLE S AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer, and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell auctioneers' stock, and other colonial produce, at a commission of ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of the two past seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out the advantages of the public sale.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street, September, 1846. 2630

## MR. MORT'S PRODUCE SALE.

MR. MORT

BEGS to inform the Woolgrowers, Merchants, and others of the Colony interested in the Sale of Wool, Tallow, &c., that he intends, during the ensuing season, to hold a series of sales of Produce.

Every Wednesday and SATURDAY, in lieu of Saturday only, as heretofore.

In soliciting a continuance of the support which his weekly sales have received, Mr. Mort would call attention to the very low scale of charges now adopted, and further to the fact, that from the competition created by the attendance of all classes of buyers, this mode of sale possesses advantages over any other, and at all times ensures the extreme security of the best day's bidding meeting the settler to close his transactions on an average within twenty-four hours of the arrival of his wool and tallow.

The Stores at the rear of his rooms will be always open to receive produce, but need not be attended to on Wednesday's sale must be delivered on or before Tuesday, and that for Saturday not later than Friday, in order to give proper time for arrangement and inspection.

N.B.—Mr. Mort will be happy to make cash advances on receipt of the wool into store, and also to purchase supplies for the return freights if required.

7176

## COMMISSIONS OR AGENCY IN ENGLAND OR SCOTLAND.

MR. FRANCIS LOW being about to visit Britain for a few months, will leave the colony by the ship *Manoora*.

In offering his services to the public of New South Wales, Mr. Low begs to assure those who may favour him with their commands for the performance of any business, that should he undertake it, his utmost exertions should be made with the whole energy of his nature to secure the most prompt and successful result, and his confidence for the future.

Mr. L. will be in attendance at the Royal Hotel, George-street, daily, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

Friends who may wish to send to their friends copies of the Sydney Directory will have an opportunity of doing so by Mr. Low, who will undertake to deliver them, if properly addressed, in London, Edinburgh, or Dundee, free of expense, or will post them postage paid, to any other parts of the United Kingdom, for one shilling in addition to the price of the work.

Orders will be received by Mr. Moffitt, Pitt-street; Mr. Ford, George-street.

MR. LOW.

## CHEAP CONVEYANCE OF WOOL AND STORES TO AND FROM MANEROU.

WILLIAM LETT begs to inform the Settlers on Maneroou, that in consequence of the low freights to and from Sydney and Port Phillip, he has arranged to send goods, and two shillings per ton for goods, and two shillings per ton for wool, he has made arrangements to start Twenty Bullock Teams regularly upon the road, and is now ready to make the most economical arrangements for the carriage of goods and produce by this most expeditious mode of conveyance.

Letters addressed to William Lett, Post Office, Boy's Town, or Bilenake, Maneroou, will be attended to.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO., having removed to these extensive premises, 335, George-street, beg to inform the public they are prepared to supply their manufactures to any extent.

The following is a list of the articles prepared by them, which they can confidently recommend, as being equal to anything of the kind imported, and at considerably less cost.

Japan blacking, both liquid and solid.

Harro's Liquid Japan ink.

Vinegar Lemon syrup Cordials.

J. V. L. and Co. having very large and commodious premises, and being desirous of aiding to develop the resources of the colony, will receive any new colonial production sent free, and use their best endeavours to effect sale for the same for a reasonable commission. They will also exchange any of their manufactures for produce, at reasonable prices.

Blackening and Vinegar Works, 335, George-street, Sydney. 3066

## CHARLES HILL, TAILOR AND DRAPER.

No. 269, Pitt-street, Opposite the *Ber-Aire*.

BEGS to announce to his friends and the public, that his Establishment is now opened with an excellent assortment of every description of materials in the trade.

Gentlemen who favour C. H. with orders may rest assured they will be supplied with clothing of the first style, cut, and workmanship, and made from good materials.

In addition to the experience C. H. has gained in the first shop in Sydney, in the selection of the very best goods, he has had peculiar advantages in purchasing at the present time from an overstocked market, having in an assortment of entirely new style and patterns, at such prices as will enable him to defy competition.

5465

## THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Maestria, Liphorn, 21st February 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your polite and interesting letter of the 10th inst. in relation to your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either. Your most obliged and obedient servant.

(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

## A WONDERFUL CURE OF DROPSY OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Taylor, Chester, Cheshire, Durham, 17th April, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I think it my duty to inform you that Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. John Clough, a respectable farmer of Achna, within four miles of this place, has been suffering from dropsy for five years, and had had it's best medical advice without receiving any relief.

Hearing of your Pills and Ointment, she used them, and much speedy benefit, that, in fact, she has now risen from her bed, and is able to attend to her household duties as formerly, which she never expected to do again. I had almost forgotten to state that she was given up by the Faculty as incurable. When she used to get up in the morning it was impossible to discover a feature in her face, being in such a fearful state. This cure is entirely by the use of your Medicines.

I am, Sir, &c., (Signed) THOMAS TAYLOR.

## A CURE OF INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS.

Copy of a Letter from G. R. Wythe, Baster, Esq., author of the *Book of the Bowels*, &c., &c., to the *British Medical Association*, North Wales, March 3, 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I consider it my duty to inform you that your pills, a few boxes of which I purchased at Mr. Moore's, Druggist, in Newtown, have cured me of constant Indigestion and Constipation of the Bowels, which application to literary pursuits had long entailed upon me. I should strongly recommend you, and studiously disposed persons generally, to use your valuable Pills. You have my permission to publish this note if you wish to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, (Signed) G. R. WYTHE BAX







[illegible]

**Jamch.** This black has been in the constant habit of cutting wood for me; some two or three days afterwards he came to me, and stated the same man had struck him severely with a wadille ; I then saw Jerry, the constable, he apologized to me, saying it could not have been otherwise than so, as the matter was referred to the magister then dropped all reference to the affair at the camp when the attempt was made to capture Jackey Jackey, the same black man came to me and said that white fellows had taken them in the camp, and they were shot two blacks named Bobby, belonging to him, and another named Jackey Jackey. I asked him if it was Bobby who was a little palised? He said it was; he said they had destroyed the camp, and that the whites were going to shoot the blacks run away; that a woman, who I understood him to say was his daughter, was taken in child-birth, piousnny tumbled down, and that she herself was very sick; I then sent my messenger to find out the truth, and told the woman and to find out the truth; he came back and told me it was so; I then sent the black man with my messenger to the Police Magistrate, and requested him to hear the men's story, and to get the women safe. When On his return he told me the Police Magistrate had declined it. About the same time the Rev. Mr. Hanly happened to call at my house. I mentioned the matter to him, and consulted him about getting the women safe. At Hospital; he went next morning to the camp to see her; the blacks refused to give her up; I asked the Duke of York what white fellow fired at the blacks; he replied that Murphy and another first shot the woman. With the Duke of York went to the windmill, and heard the blacks singing a very doleful song; on going up to them they informed me they were singing about "belonging to Jackey Jackey Bobby," I then asked them if they said anything else; Murphy without mentioning any other name, and requested me to have him put in the lock-up. I observed a number of the blacks were wounded about the legs; they stated it was running away from white men, and the night before they showed the manner in which they hurt their legs against the trees. Shortly after this I saw Kipper Jackey; I asked him where Jackey Jackey was; he said boy, (dead); he said they were shot by the whites, and had killed either shot or wounded; I heard a few days ago that Jackey had given evidence contrary to this, and that a Limestone or some other black had killed Jackey. I examined the make of a Yoke of the former statement; he denied most positively that she had been killed by a black from Limestone, and confirmed his former statement.—Mr. Duncan also stated that about the middle of last week he had seen a black state to him that some prisoners attached to the Survey Department had gone in the night to their camp armed, and took away two women by force, and that they were then at the Survey Department as prisoners being chained to the pilot station, stated to him that a sawyer named Dick Smith, had taken away his wife, and that on his going to reclaim him Smith had threatened to shoot him, and that he had been obliged to leave the pilot station; his crew had taken all the young women, sometimes by force, and the crew presenting fire-arms; he (Mr. Duncan) was informed that ten women were living in this way at the pilot station constantly, and that the crew had a woman.

**James Macaulister,** messenger, attached to the Customs Department, was also examined, but his evidence was only a repetition of what he had heard from the constables and the blacks, and that the Duke of York some sugar (as a sweetener it is supposed for his voracious information about Bobby and Kitty, and the blacks' broken shins.)

**Mr. G. S. Le Breton,** and his servant Eugene Le Breton, who were present at the place having been employed about his, Mr. Le Breton's, premises, since the period he was reported to have been shot.

I have forwarded you the above depositions because certain representations have been made by the natives alleging that outrages have been committed upon the black population in this district; how these statements have been borne out the above evidence will show; it would appear that two murderers have most probably met a fate that most of the natives of the east of Jackey Jackey, these unfortunately for the district appear a doubt whether he is really dead or not.

With respect to the pilos, we are informed that instead of ten women being kept by the pilot and his croppies, that there is a village of black men, and that the natives of the island and the other food is scarce, are fed from the pilot's flour, and a boat with oars and harpoons is left at their disposal to catch turtle and dugong when they please; half of his crew, when on duty, is composed of black fellows, who get a full ration for their services from the Government; and it is a well established fact, that the blacks on Stradbroke Island are the quietest and honestest in the colony, and look upon Jimmy Hexton as a father, or rather, commandant of the island, upon which he has resided for the last fifteen years.

The steamer *Sovereign* arrived on Saturday evening, her commander felt his way up the river in a masterly manner, in one of the darkest nights, attended with as heavy rain, as a sea dog would wish to be out in; from the increasing traffic of the port, it is contemplated, I learn, by the Company, to build a large and powerful steamer for this trade. The schooner *Jane* was loaded and dispatched for Sydney, on the 10th instant, but owing to the easterly and south-easterly winds was at the outer bar on the 14th. She has on board 70 bales of wool, &c.

**ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.**

**INVESTIGATION AT MORETON BAY.**

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In the event of your extracting from the *Moreton Bay Courier* the report given of the evidence taken by the Police Magistrate of this district, on the subject of the aborigines, I would beg the favour of your appending to that report the following letter, which will remove one of the most of its anomalies. The report indeed contains very many, which it would be easy enough to explain; but it is not my business to undertake the office of commentator, farther than it is necessary for me to do so. I am also unable to say that the Beech dismissed the constable who fired at the black man, with "disapprobation." It was the case, and the constable, that was dismissed, and not the man, as is supposed. I am unable to forego the prosecutor and the witness of the assault.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obliged Servant,  
W. A. DUNCAN.

Brisbane, February 16.

[COTT.]

To W. A. Duncan, Esq.

MY DEAR SIR.—In reply to your note of this morning, requesting to know if I had told Mr. Burnett that the Duke of Devonshire (the original) had reported to you that his daughter had been abused by white men, and that she had then three balls in her, I can most positively state, I did not. About two months back, in a conversation I had with Mr. Burnett, I mentioned that the Duke of Devonshire reported to you, namely, that the woman in question was then either dying or dead in premature labour, caused by fright, which I had heard from you a few minutes previously; and, although I might have alluded at the time to a rumour then prevalent in the town, that the woman had been shot. I am perfectly satisfied that I never gave that report as your statement.

Immediately on my reading the report of Mr. Burnett's statement in this morning's Courier, I wrote to the Police Magistrate, contending that portion of it alluded to in your note, and requesting that he would append my letter to the rest of the documents connected with the late enquiry respecting the blacks.

I am, my dear Sir,  
Yours truly,  
WILLIAM THORNTON.

Brisbane, February 13.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

### OCCUPATION LICENSES.

At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 18th March, the Colonial Treasurer will put up to auction, at the Police-office, Sydney, the licenses to occupy the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st April, 1847. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

1. 1,000 acres, near Tallaganda.  
2. 800 acres, near Kwarrawee.  
3. 640 acres, near Kwarrawee, at the south-west corner of lot 2.  
4. 700 acres, near Marlow.

**OCCUPATION LICENSE.—GOULBURN.**  
At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 18th March, at the Police-office, Goulburn, the licenses to occupy the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st April, 1847. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price £5 per section of 640 acres.

1. 800 acres, at Tarrago Lagoon, commencing at the north-east corner of Thomas Reddall's 880 acres.

**OCCUPATION LICENSE—BATHURST.**  
At eleven o'clock on Thursday, 20th March, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Bathurst, the license to occupy the following portion of land, for one year, from the 1st April, 1847. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. Upset price, £5 per section of 640 acres.

**ROSEBUSH.—1.** 850 acres, parish of Yetholm.

**OCCUPATION LICENSE, —YASS.**  
At eleven o'clock of Thursday, the 18th March, will be put up to auction, at the Police Office, Yass, the license to occupy the following portions of land, for one year, from the 1st April, 1847. Further information respecting the land may be obtained from the Surveyor-General, and respecting the conditions from the Colonial Treasurer, and at the Police Office of the district. The upset price of each lot is £5 per section of 640 acres.

**KIRIO.—1.** 1200 acres, near Kenyer. 2. 700 acres, near Biala, at the confluence of Jerrawa Creek with the Lachlan River. 3. 1050 acres, near Biala.

**EXTRACTS.**

**THE DAILY LONDON PRESS,**  
(*From Hogg's Weekly Instructor.*)

THE modern newspaper is a very different affair from any of these primitive broadsheets. These generally consisted of four, or sometimes two, small pages, while the newspaper of the present day usually embraces in its columns as much matter as would make an ordinary volume. A single copy of the *Times*, with its supplement, would more than swallow up the whole contents of a three-volume novel. At the present moment there are 550 newspapers

[illegible]

the House of Commons along with the other reporters, and there prepares his condensations of their speeches) and five or six reporters who attend the law courts. A word as to the penny-liners. This is an army of volunteers not connected permanently with any office. They attend the law courts, inquests, fires, executions, &c., of their own accord, and with the help of manifold writers, prepare copies of their productions for all the morning papers, who either accept or reject them wholly or partially, as they may find convenient. If they are rejected, the writers have no claim upon the paper, but if accepted they receive two-

per line—formerly it was a penny  
for their name. There is great compo-

is department, five or six reports of the affair being sometimes sent to one paper.

Of course, it is the duty of the editor or his assistant to select the one most suitable. The penny-a-line copy is known by the name of the flimsy, from the thin paper on which it is usually written.

There is an editor who directs the whole literary arrangement of the paper, suggests subjects for leaders, instructs the reporters what meetings to attend, and decides all points referred to him respecting the contents of the paper. Then there are several gentlemen who write the chief article of the second department, and a writer of the city article; there is also a sub-editor who manages the compiling from other papers, and other details. Then there are the writers of reviews of books, the musical notices, concerts, fine arts, who are only a few of the staff of the paper—that is, they are employed only on particular occasions.

As to the yearly expenditure of a London

daily newspaper, it is impossible to furnish any accurate estimate, but we are told by gentleman well informed on the subject, that the expenses of the *Times* would probably amount to the sum of £100,000 a-year, certainly not less, and in some cases more. The parliamentary reporting alone costs about £100,000 a-year, and the expenses of the *Standard* towards £30. For penny-a-line matter there cannot be less than £20 per week. The salaries of the parliamentary reporters are seven and five guineas per week—the older hands receive more than the younger, and the less. When on duty away from town, they are allowed in addition a guinea-a-day for inn expenses, besides all their travelling outlay. Many of them add considerably to their incomes from journalism, as writers, editors, and solicitors, others are private correspondents to country newspapers, where a few of them are authors. Of parliamentary reporters, connected with the London press, there must be nearly 150, of whom more than one-half are foreigners, and the remainder are English; the Scotch are the least numerous, but they are increasing.

The mode in which the reporting is managed is this. At the commencement of the session the reporters are arranged in a certain order in a certain order, which is preserved throughout the session. The first hour of the Lords or Commons (usually occupied with the presentation of petitions) is generally taken by the same persons (a sextagenarian perhaps), who afterwards alternate in the order of their attendance. They then take half an hour each, in the order of their names, so long as both houses sit. When

either house adjourns at or before ten o'clock, turns of twenty minutes commence at that hour. At the expiration of the first turn, the members of the other house, if the turns are fifteen minutes each, or if the first turn is very late, each reporter may have two or three turns of an evening. When the business is more than usually important, the turns are sometimes reduced to ten minutes each.

As soon as his turn is finished the reporter proceeds as fast as he can to the office with which he is connected, to transcribe his notes. The gentlemen connected with the *Times* have always waiting for them at the door of the house to carry them to the office. In other newspapers a small sum is given to each reporter at the end of the session to pay his hire. The usual time for transcribing a heavy turn of thirty minutes is three hours, but experienced hands are able to do it in less. The reporter is not allowed to be comparatively light; such as when an unimportant member addresses the house, and his speech is not reckoned worth giving at length, or during divisions, &c., when a reporter will scribble his notes in an hour or less. A half of a turn is sometimes sufficient to describe about a column and a half, or a column and a quarter of the newspaper. Where documents are quoted by members in the course of their speeches, they are generally sent on request, to one of the reporters, which supplies the deficiency of the turn. Members very seldom furnish their own speeches, but occasionally they do. Mr. Stiel used to do so frequently, because, from the peculiarity of his style, the reporters had the

In the case of important meetings in the provinces—often at the distance of several hundred miles,—reporters are sent from the London papers to report the proceedings, returning with special trains, which cost them a great deal of money. The reports are performed in the way of rapidly and sometimes extraordinary. A meeting takes place at a town, say two hundred miles from the metropolis, between the hours of seven and ten in the evening. The report of the proceedings appears in the London papers of the following morning, and may perhaps be lying on the tables of the inhabitants of the town in which the meeting took place soon after the reporters managing to get there, transcribe their notes, and rush back to London, so that by the time they reach London, their copy is ready to be put into the printer's hands. The expenses of reporting a meeting are not small, and the circumstances will sometimes amount to a small fortune.

As an instance of spirit on the part of a London newspaper, we may mention that ad-

mission having, on one occasion, been refused to a reporter to a meeting of the governors of a certain charity, whose proceedings were generally of an immoral and dissipated character, how much it took to qualify a person to act as governor, being informed that £100 was necessary, he was at once authorised to give an order on the bank for that sum. He then took his seat at the meeting, and discharged his duties as a reporter in that character.

Readers of newspapers must often have been struck to find in the London papers leading articles of great ability, commenting on some recent incident in a debate, on which he had taken part only a few days before the paper itself was printed; consequently the articles must have been written on the very spur of the moment, and without any time for deliberation or consultation, while they frequently contain allusions to the most recent events, and research which characterise the most elaborate productions of leisure and retirement.

One wonders how the writers could have made themselves at all familiar with the debate, while they cannot be present at it, their other duties being so numerous and pressing. Where, but the thing is managed thus:—Each reporter, as he returns from the gallery to the office, before he sits down to write out his notes, announces to a person in charge what subject he has just written upon, and, in the meantime, the members who have spoken, the drift of the argument, or any other thing worth mentioning. This is reported to the editor, and if he discovers in it any matter for a leader, the editor writes a few lines, and the leader, as ready, or a proof is obtained, for publication, a leader is immediately written. In this way the editor is made familiar with what is going on in Parliament at every half hour or quarter of an hour during the whole of the evening.

THE PROFESSION OF THE "MAN OF LETTERS,"  
(From the *Atlas*.)

There is one particular aspect, in which literature is so uniformly condemned, that we cannot but be struck by the wisdom of our judgment, when we pronounce the verdict of this man of letters. One. Who has ever a word to say in favour of literature as a *profession*? Authorship, according to conventional notions of long standing, is only another name for poverty. The assertion so often made and so seldom contradicted is, in effect, this:—that when a man steadfastly resolves to turn himself to literature as the means of earning his daily bread, he is only plunging himself into poverty, and which leads to the threshold of the gaol, and that as he carries out his insane resolve, he walks steadily and deliberately towards the prison-house, and thence, most eventually, to the gallows. It is a gloomy, and dark picture of a literary life, which conventionally delighteth to paint. It is worth our while to inquire whether the picture is as true as the gloom which it gives, whence arises a condition of things so grossly to be deplored.

On the occasion, a week or two ago, of the opening of the Booksellers' Retreat at King's College, Sir Hulwer Lytton, who presided in the course of an eloquent and exalted address, exclaimed, "What calling on earth so precarious, so beset with cares, so harassed by the disappointments of honourable ambition, as that of the English man of letters. Johnson sums up the duties of the scholar in 'the patron and the gaol.' We have lost the patron; we have kept the gaol. Suppose any prudent father, instead of sending his son to study in one the church, a third the army, a fourth into some trade or business, and the ablest, the most promising of all, says, 'Father, I will be an author: I will depend on literature for my support, and I will be a good scholar; but he would not feel most despondent for that son, though destined, perhaps, to enrich the world with immortal treasures, and make all Europe familiar with his name?' The question, we are told, was put to the learned cardinal in the manner presumed by Sir Hulwer Lytton; but we question the amount of knowledge and experience which such an answer betrays.

It is, perhaps, the son destined to "some trade or business," who is enabled to write with any approximation to specific truth. His career may have its termination at the Mansion House or in the Court of Bankruptcy. He may be a poor man, or a rich one; but his experiences more nearly define his condition, pounds, expended at the University or the Inns of Court, may launch the young churchman, or the young lawyer, fairly educated, on his professional career, and he may be able to take a title in a curacy, the value of which may range from £60 to £100 per annum; and if he possess a good supply of health and strength, and all that is still more important, a good stock of brains, he may be, by occasional duties beyond the limits of his own parish, a few additional guineas, to erect out his paltry income. The state and prospects of the young lawyer are equally encouraging. His income, in a high station, should not be described as "nothing a day, and find himself." The young soldier, for whom an ensigncy in the line, the cheapest of all commissions, may be a term, may have accoutrements, may be purchased, and he is lodged for his lieutenantcy, at the cost incurred for the education of his brother in the legal profession, enters into £30 a year, and induces a comfortable and useful life, and, if he is in the army, with no income but his pay, is one of constant privation in the midst of all possible allurements to excess. The professional prospects of the three, presuming that they are not the sons of the nobility, or the gentry, are equally bad. In the church there is no advancement without interest. One man in a thousand may recommend himself, by his own signal piety and his own reverence, to the bishop of his diocese, and he may be recommended by his rector to that dignity; and a small living, or perpetual curacy,

may, of £200 per annum, may result from such a recommendation; but hundreds upon hundreds live and die poor curates. There are many who, not, many of our readers in ignorance. There is a society in existence—we believe it is called the "Poor Pious Clergy Aid" Society—the main object of which is the distribution, to distressed clergymen, of cast-off wearing apparel, small articles possibly baby linen, of flannel, and other trifles, such as charitable people distribute among the poor cottagers in their neighbourhood; and no words can express the kindness with which these small gifts are received. There is a condition, that a large section of the working clergy of Great Britain may be gathered from the very touching records and revelations of this society. Upon this subject, which beset the path of the young legal practitioner, we have seen his struggles, jostled as he is by so many eager rivals—the disappointment, the despair, which are his lot—it would be superfluous to enlarge on. Nottingham, at a session some of the magistrates, and the judges, have been in the Court below a barrister, who, after nearly twenty years of professional attendance in the courts, had, owing to some new arrangements for the county business, just been entrusted with his first trial, and, standing early on the shady side of forty, with strongly marked features, over which was cast an expression of patience and resignation, which somewhat surprised the court; would otherwise have been a harsh and unattractive countenance. He was, we were told, an erudite scholar—reserved, retiring, and without friends. Had we enquired in what manner he had supported himself in what manner many years of utter professional failure, it is more probable that he would have received an answer—an answer often returned to such questions—to the effect that he had supported himself by "writing for the press." There are scores of barristers and clergymen who are not able to derive a much larger income than they are able to derive from their own legitimate professional exertions.

sence, then, this universal complaint of the writers of the letters is that the utter poverty and degradation which it entails are sure to be the guardian of the fool who presumes to seek a livelihood as a man of letters? We do not think that the complaint originates in the want of literary remuneration, as compared with the derivation from other professional sources. Two hundred a year is but small income; but upon such an income many a gentleman, of good family, and high education, in the Church, supports a respectable appearance, but without any of the humiliations from pecuniary embarrassments, albeit he treats himself without stint, to the indulgence of a wife and children. Transfer the income and the family to the literary man; and the result is a different Portia—his wife is a debt—perhaps a family. It has been so oftentimes; and oftentimes will be so again. It is not the amount earned by the man of letters which constitutes his poverty, but it is the want of the means of earning. It is a sad thing would be found in many cases of literary poverty and wretchedness, that the sufferer has, in reality, received large sums of moneys—sums which, in other hands, would have been the maintenance of a family in comfort and respectability. The man of letters, on the path of the man of letters, are mainly those of his own creation. He is too often recklessly imprudent—prone to self-indulgence, not perhaps to voracious appetites, but refined tastes; given without reserve to his friends; and, even to hospitality—liberal, and profuse.

above all, he is of an over-angustine temperament, often calculating upon large gains, characterizing them in prospect, and doomed to bitter disappointment when they fail. He is a man who no profession would ever keep out of trouble. Two lamentable instances of the evil career of genius have lately been revealed to us, and have been confirmed in the history of a man of letters—the other in that of an artist. Both had suffered largely—both sought refuge in death. Both cases are frequently adduced in proof of the neglect of the man of letters, and the man of letters is not a man of letters. The man of letters is a man of pen and pencil, a larger sum, within a given time, than the average run of clergymen, law-

years of constant dependence solely upon their own exertions. In truth, the suicide of poor Leonard Bianchard is so more to be attributed to insufficiency of professional remuneration than to the suicide of Sir Samuel Romilly to be attributed to the knowledge of the how to achieve the end. The blow which he received overthrew the reason of the law student, and not the reason of the man of letters. Bianchard's history is before the world; he had trials manifold; but he was generally prodigal of his talents. His employment was never wanting; and as his writings were in the class which demanded much patient thought and toilsome investigation, it cannot be said that he was insufficiently remunerated. The main cause thus turned out to be the maintenance of a large family, under the circumstances of life, in comfort far beyond what is enjoyed by a large number of men in the more recognised professions. To visitations of Providence men of all classes are sub-

Some may say "not equally subject—the literary man has more than his share of physical trials." Literary men are very often prodigal of their health—as they are prodigal of their money. They are prodigal of their expenditure of both. If they would, they could outstride any man in the world, and outdo on their days as to afford certain hours to uninterrupted labour, and certain hours to necessary exercise and relaxation, they would produce more solid work in the twenty-four hours than they enjoy in the twenty-four hours. No man ever gained anything by denying himself such necessities as air, exercise, and relaxation. Such denials are, in truth, a penny wise and pound foolish. They are a waste of strength, and leave the mind in an unsettled listless state of mind, languid, enervated, unequal to steady continuous exertion—many valuable hours, which, spent in healthful recreation abroad, would enable the man to do more work, and to begin his work without any artificial winding-up, and to continue it without the interruption of any desultory half-hours, steadily to the end. One such day of vigorous intellectual exercise is worth a day of feeble and enforced toil, with throbbing head, unsteady nerves, eyes which ache, and hand which trembles. It is literature to be blamed for all these deviations from the high-road of plain common-sense? What we now write is intelligible, at all times, and to all eyes. It is not literature. If men of letters will make shipwreck of their health and happiness, by steering right upon the rocks which obtrude themselves so plainly above the level of the waters, is it literature to be blamed for the voyage is one of common sense. By ordering the profession of a man of letters, endowed with unmistakable talents, and not cursed with the insane conviction that industry is unworthy of shame, may be rendered both pleasant and profitable. It is not literature. It is not literature with him—not because he is a man of letters, but simply because he is a man. That literary men are, for the most part, spendthrifts—squandering their money, squandering their health, squandering their time, squandering their thought, and taking no account of their expenditure—wasting time in unproductive pursuits injurious to health; and denying themselves the wholesome air and exercise, without which health cannot be preserved, is a truth not to be denied. Irregularity of habit, and of life, and of work, we fear, are weak enough to be willfully irregular—others are, thoughtlessly, indolently averse to an orderly distribution of their time and their finances. Let the man who adopts literature as a profession, be warned by the alternative—let him make his guinea go as far as the guinea earned by his brother in the Church, the law, or the counting-house, and we shall then hear so much about the beggarly profession of a man of letters.

GREAT CLOCK.—A writer in the (American) *Watch Tower* thus describes the great clock in the cathedral of Strasburg:—"The priests and military have retired, and I am now sitting alone, facing the gigantic clock—from the bottom of the tower, looking up at the altitudes above thirty feet wide and fifteen deep. Around me are many strangers, waiting to see

the working of the clock when it strikes the hour of noon. Every eye is upon the clock. It now wants five minutes of twelve. The clock has struck, and the people are gone, except a few whom the sexton or head man is conducting round the building. The clock is struck in this way—the dial is some twelve feet from the floor, on each side of which is a cherub or little boy with a mallet, and over the dial is a small bell. The cherub on the right strikes the bell, and so the quarter on the second quarter. Some fifty feet from the dial is a large niche, is a huge figure of Time, a bell in his left, a scythe in his right hand. In front stands the figure of a young man with a mallet, who strikes the bell. The quarter on the bell in the hand of Time, and the scythe on the bell, with a slow step round behind Time; out comes an old man, with a mallet, and places himself in front of him. As the old man strikes the bell, the young man raises his mallet, and deliberately strikes twelve times on the bell, that echoes through the building, and is heard round the region of the church. Then the old man glides slowly behind the cherub, and the young man comes on readily to perform his part. The old man comes round again. Soon as the old man has struck twelve and disappeared, another set of machinery is put in motion, some twenty feet from the first. There is a high cross with an image of Christ on it. Twelve times twelve has struck, one of the Apostles walks out from behind, comes in front, turns, facing the cross, bows, and walks around to his place. Then another, another comes out in front, turns, bows, and walks around to his place. The figures large as life, walk round, bow, and pass on. As the last appears, an enormous cock, slowly flaps its wings, stretches forth its neck, and crows twelve times, so loud as to be heard outside the church. The clock strikes twelve naturally as to be mistaken for a real cock. Then all is as silent as death. No wonder this clock is the admiration of Europe. It was first made about the year 1600, and has performed these mechanical wonders for more than three hundred years, when it was out of

**EFFECTS OF CAMPHOR ON THE TEETH**—Two communications on this subject have lately appeared in one of our journals. The first is by *Dr. Lancelotti*. The writer of the first observes, that during a minute attention paid to affections of the teeth for several years, he has met with a large number of cases of unnatural brittleness of the teeth, which he has uniformly attributed to what dentifrices are used in the form of emporhated chalk. He was therefore induced to make some experiments, with a view to ascertain precisely the effect of camphor on teeth, and the results of his experiments remain for a few days in chalk impregnated with camphor, the enamel of the teeth was appreciably altered. It became brittle, and readily removable, and rendered lighter and porous. These observations are confirmed by another correspondent of the same journal, who observes that he has noticed the prevalence of decay in the teeth, and brittleness of the enamel in parties who habitually employ camphor in tooth powder. The commencement of the mischief may be noted by examining that part of the tooth which is close to the gum. Here the enamel is thinnest, and shows the first signs of decay. Another result is, that in the case of teething teeth, which have for some time been treated with camphor, the eruption of the permanent (domestic remedy), in the hope of avoiding traction, it communicates such a brittleness as greatly to increase the liability of the tooth to be crushed, when the operation of drawing can

THE LONDON BEER TRADE.—Fluid that are used as food, involve arrangements of much greater magnitude. The London Porter Breweries may be reckoned among the lions of the metropolis, and their operations, inasmuch as their vessels, their plans of operation, and their investments, Beer is to the citizen of London one of those common-places of life—those necessities and daily enjoyed simple pleasures which give to the life of the people its coloring. Fielding, Smollett, Goldsmith, Peter Pluda, Hogerth, and Gilray have immortalized its domestic and political history. Beer was not a subject of historical interest to Shakespeare; indeed, he speaks rather contemptuously of it as "poor creature, small beer"; nor is it to be wondered at much, for hops were then the staple of the foreign trade of the country. Indeed, the fact of its introduction into this country, and the fact that it is now the staple of the foreign business seems to show that hops, and

persons to teach the use of them, were introduced about the same time. A change came about in the year of London beer in the reign of Queen Ann. It was then that the brewers of this time, beer retailers were wont to sell a kind of liquor called half and half, that is, half ale and half twopenny, which had to be drawn from two casks. After that time, however, was required for "three threads," a compound of ale, beer, and twopenny, which the retailer had to draw from three casks—a process so cumbersome that it led to the brewing of a kind of ale, called porter, of the best qualities of those three sorts, and which, when drawn entirely from one cask, obtained the name of *pure* butt beer, or *porter*. There are 108 brewers in the metropolis, besides many others in the suburbs, who brew annually the quantity of beer brewed annually by twelve principal brewers, was, in 1836, no less than 2,119,447 barrels of beer. The quantity

of malt brewed by the 413 brewers in London in quantity sufficient for the 2,413 quarters: the quantity wanted for the 1,413 quarters is 1,000,000 bushels; at this rate the number of barrels of beer brewed in London, in 1836, could not be far short of 30,000,000, which may be estimated as the consumption of London, for the quantity that is now imported from foreign countries is stated by the importations of Guinness's stout, and of Scotch and country ales. A visit to Barclay's, Trueman and Hanbury's, Meux's, or any of the other large breweries, will well represent the quantity of beer brewed in London.

**SUBSTANCE AND LIGHT OF A COMET.**—There is no doubt that the light of a star is of the tenth magnitude passed through very dense nebulous matter on the 26th of September, 1835, at 11.35, 7.74 from the centre of the nucleus of Hall's comet. The nucleus of the comet is the most careful measurement, without experiencing any deflection in its rectilinear course at any moment of its passage. Such a substance of refracting power, if actually extended to the distance of a pole, makes it difficult to regard the substance as consisting of a gaseous nature; or is the absence of refracting power a consequence of the almost infinite rarity of a fluid of that description? or is it a substance of a more detached particles forming a cometary cloud which so more affects the ray of light passing through it than do the clouds of our atmosphere, which, in like manner have no influence on the zenith diameter of heavenly bodies? In the passage of a comet over the sun, the light of the comet is noticed the greater; less diminution of the light of the star; but this has been justly ascribed to the brightness of the ground on which, during the coincidence, the star is seen. The light of the comet is polarized, and the experiments for the most important and decisive observations on the nature of the light of comets. His polariscope instructs us concerning the physical constitution of the sun, as concerning the nature of the comets; it informs us whether a luminous body is at a distance of a distance of many millions of miles, is a direct or a reflected, or refracted ray: and, if direct, whether the source of light is a solid, a liquid, or a gaseous body. The light of Capella, and the light of the comet of 1811, were examined at the Paris Observatory with the same apparatus. The comet showed polarized, and therefore reflected light: whilst, as was to be expected, the fixed star was proved to be a solid, or a liquid, or a gaseous body. The cometary light announced itself not only by the inequality of the images, but was shown with still greater certainty at the reappearance of Hall's comet in 1835, by the more striking inequality of the images, and the coincidence of the laws of chromatic polarization discovered by Arago in 1811. These fine experiments leave it, however, still undecided, whether, besides this reflected solar light, there be also a proper light of the comet's own. Even planets Venus and Jupiter exemplify an evolution of independent light appears very probable. — *Humboldt's Cosmos.*

**CANADIAN CUSTOMS.**—Within a week after my arrival at Toronto, I had to receive an address from the Speaker and Commons House of Assembly, to my participation in the ceremony that I was to perform, my part in the ceremony

allotted to me, I was informed that I was to sit very still on a large scented chair with my hands folded. The first half was evidently an easy job; but the latter half was certainly no easy task, for I was obliged to keep my mind fixed on my habits and feelings, and as I thought I ought to try and govern by my head and not by my hat, I felt convinced that the former would risk nothing by being for a few minutes divorced from the latter, and accordingly I determined with white hands to keep my mind in my hands; and several of my English passengers agreed with me in thinking my project not quite so innocent but a virtuous act of common sense; however, I happened to mention my intention to an Upper Canadian, and never shall I forget the look of astonishment with which he listened to me. I really quite quailed before the reproof, which, without the aid of a word, and after scanning me from head to foot, his mild, intelligent, faithful countenance: "rest to me, which but too clearly expressed—What! to purchase five minutes' loathsome popularity, will you barter one of the few remaining prerogatives of a British town? Will you give up the vain hope of establishing an useful democracy, merely sell to one of the distinguished of your station? Miserable man! beware, before it be too late, of surrendering piecemeal that which it is your duty to maintain, and for which I will, you may be sure, give my change contumelious and contemptuous for a few seconds as mute as my Canadian Mentor, and then, without taking any notice of the look with which he had been chastising me, to turn to him on some other subjects. But I did not forget the district, and accordingly my hat was tight enough to my head when the Speaker bowed to it, and I shall ever feel indebted to that man for the sound political lesson which he taught me."

**FLOORS, ROADS, &c., OF GRAVE AND GAS TANKS.**—Ten gallons of gas tar, two bushels of pounded brick-dust or rubbish, two bushels of gravel, sifted through a half inch sieve, and two bushels of kelp-washed sand,—the whole of this composition being mixed in a tub from tar-furaceo, and kept stirring until it is found to set quickly, after which it is taken and spread on the surface intended to be covered with it, such as the walls of a wooden hand-float, such as is used by plasterers in stucco work. A heated iron or spatula is passed over it, which brings the tar to the surface, and the sift over it some smith's shavings, or refuse from the forge, which will set and appear like cast iron, and resist all impressions and wear. Gutters may be formed in a similar manner. Care should be taken to have the tar, before added to the sand, for this purpose, heated in a boiler, or hot plate, and dried them at the same time and expense as heating the tar. All can be done by labourers, excepting that the men have to do the drying of the material will have a large space at comparative small expense. I have used it for the covering of arches, bridges, terraces, stables, and sheds of every kind; I have used it on an area of 500 yards of ground, and it has stood for many a man's mansion in the north of England; no wet has penetrated. The best road that I know of is out of Nottingham to Lincoln, for about two miles, and this kind.—*The Builder.*

**WINE-CELLARS.**—The wine being placed so as to insure a regular and somewhat warm temperature throughout the year, the coldest part of the house seems to be set apart for the wine, and the cellar is in objection to a builder, and a very intelligent one, is quite astonished, having an opinion that the cellar was a nice cool place. Now, any one who knows anything about wine knows that a temperature of 55° is the best, and is essential to their preservation and improvement. The best vaults in the docks are those which preserve this temperature throughout the year. The wines are dispatched to the East and West Indies in the summer, and higher temperature, but carefully guarded against a lower than above stated. As the cellars are usually on the same floor as the kitchen, and the cellar is so close to the admittance of a ready communication with the kitchen-range, by means of a small pipe, so that by the circulation of hot water night and day, the normal temperature might not only be kept, but the temperature might be raised might be desired for special wines. This advantage might be obtained at a very trifling cost, if the wine-cellar were contiguous to the kitchen.

**WORTHY COLONISTS.**—By a letter dated Rome the 7th inst., published in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, it appears that the number of highway robbers and burglars confined in the prisons of the Roman states amount to 53,000, which form two per cent on the entire population of those states. To relieve the government from the expense of their maintenance, it has been determined to liberate all who are condemned to more than five years' imprisonment, and to conclude the negotiations already commenced with France to permit the remainder of the convicts to settle in Algeria as colonists.

**ODDS AND ENDS.**  
(*From late European Papers.*)

MERCURY seems to have been extensively used, formerly, as a remedy for the plague. Some years ago, when, in making a sewer in the neighbourhood of the workmen's "plague pit," they found the earth full of globules of quicksilver.—In January last there were 16,340 lunatics and idiots chargeable in England, and in Wales, making, with an estimated 1,572 for the Channel Islands, 17,912 parishes, 17,887; of which number 9712 were lunatics, and 8175 idiots.—The city of Rome is divided into 64 parishes, inhabited by 35,988 persons, and 1553 priests, 1553 monks, 2845 monks, and 1472 nuns.—The forests are about from 8000 to 10,000, are not comprised in this census. The whole population in 1837 was 1,606,532; in 1840, 1,646,532; in 1843, 1,671,600.—In the forests of Russia, 15 hundred genera of animals, fishes, and vegetables, are found, of which there are none among the living genera and species. Diluvial rocks have been found to contain elephants. Forests of standing trees have been discovered in Yorkshire and Ireland, imbedded in stone. Trees are often found in Lapland and Siberia converted into iron ore and carbonate of iron. The mountains of the Pyrenees and Caucasus are now chiefly peat bog, and the rocks are found eight feet deep in them; men, animals, and trees are found in high preservation. Bones full of bones have lately been discovered in the Pyrenees, and the remains of rude pottery. The bodies imbedded in the sea require 3000 or 4000 years to become fossils. It is estimated, by various observations, that the sea has risen, and will raise a coral reef about six inches in a century, and a reef a mile deep would employ 10,500 years, and there are some in much deeper water. The reefs twenty-four feet long, equal to the dragons of the Pyrenees, and the Caucasus, and Bavaria. Lizards found at Stonefield mountain were forty feet long and eight feet high; Bullock describes one 150 feet long.—The blacks consider blacks as deteriorations, and white as a deterioration; Humboldt found the inhabitants of the cold regions of the Andes as black as those in the plains, and he considers the blacks as a deterioration of the whites. The Danish colony was formed on the east coast of Greenland; in the fourteenth century it consisted of twelve parishes, one hundred and thirty villages, and two convents; but in 1406, on the twentieth of August, the ice arrived, the coast closed with ice and inaccessible; from that period it does not appear that the colony has had any intercourse with the rest of the world, and it is supposed that the colony was made to reach it.—Russia was so little known in 1653, that some English ships actually discovered the port of Archangel, which was in consequence taken as a seat-port of some importance. Russia was not known to the world when it is twelve o'clock in the day at one part, it is twelve o'clock at night in the other; if half its surface is productive—and it is so described in the Bible—is capable of supporting ten times the whole human race, and the whole which produces the nutmeg, bears fruit from ten years old to one hundred.—The Afghans, who inhabit the elevated district, 800 or 600 miles from the coast of Persia, and Persia, have so strong a Jewish physiognomy, and other Jewish resemblances, that they are supposed to be part of the ten tribes, transplanted by the kings of Persia; their language bears a strong resemblance to the Hebrew.

prefers to Abraham and to Saul, whose grandson was Afgan.—The desert of Sohar, in Africa, extends over 1,200,000 square miles, and (as regarded) said—“Mourning his sackcloth (or rag),” and saying—“I will eat my own flesh,” from Nubia to the Gold Coast.—The River Nile must rise sixteen cubits to ensure its extent of fertility; in 1829 it rose to twenty-six cubits; in 1830 it rose to thirty-five cubits; and immense properties were destroyed by the criterion of female beauty in Babylony, and young women are fattened by special diet, just as poultry are fatted.—A priest, accused of having a false character, “I will eat my own flesh,” and “I will shake it off.”—A manufacturing workman, in an advertisement in the Times newspaper, invites the public to come and see his invisible machinery.—Stories confidently prevail on the Cronokee, of a basket of gold coins being found at various places, and some persons have been seen carrying them about, and others have been seen taking them away.—Vostiri, who builds huts, eats human flesh, and carries off women.—In passing the Andes and parts of them, travellers ride on a man's back; they are multitudes, called *cargueros*, and in many places also carry loads of goods on their backs from 165 lbs. to 195 lbs. for eight or nine hours, where no mule could be trusted; their pay is about 2s. per day.—The Royal Library at Paris contains records of the heavens, made about 600 years before Christ, which astronomers are correctly inserted; a map of China is in preservation, made 1000 B.C., which corresponds with the actual surveys made by the Jesuits.—The Egyptian government judge that in 48,563 years The Egyptians observed Vulsan to Alexander, they had accurately observed 375 eclipses of the sun and 832 of the moon.—New York there are 10,000 religious congregations, each having its own ministers.—In England and Wales there are 6,000,000 cattle of all kinds, sheep are about 30,000,000, pigs about 20,000,000, and horses about 2,000,000.—London, the mean heat of January 2nd, in March 6<sup>th</sup>, in April 6<sup>th</sup>, in May 5<sup>th</sup>, in June 4<sup>th</sup>, and in July 4<sup>th</sup>.—(Gipsies, or Egyptians, first made their appearance in Europe, according to tradition, in France in 1560, and from thence spread to other countries.) In 1530 the first statue was passed against them in this country.—It appears from a late return that there were 1,062,930 deposited in the year ending December 31st, 1844, £30,748,868.—France has provided 44,000 companies, of which almost half is mayor.—The Second Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden, in the sitting of the 21st, decided in favour of the emancipation of the Jews, in favour of the emancipation of the Jews by majority of 36 to 15.—The number of new works printed in Russia in 1845 was 861; of these 795 were original, the others were translations from foreign languages.—There are near London, 61 Charles-street, 39 Church-street, 21 George-street, 23 High-street, 28 John-street, 33 King-street, 23 New-street, and 23 Old-street.—The British iron exported last year amounted to 2,000 tons, and Doncaster Cop, of 300 sovereigns, was won by the Hero, beating Broadacre and four others.—The next meeting of the British Association will be held at Oxford.—Sir Robert Inglis has been appointed president of the committee of the contracts for the high level bridge across the Tyne, at Newcastle, and viaducts, is £304,500.—Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, and Co. contract for the iron-work amounts to £112,000.—On the coast of Norway the water is so clean, that the minutest objects are visible 160 feet under its surface.—The military force of Napoleon III. consisted of 1,000,000 men, 100,000 light infantry, 50,000 heavy artillery, and 500 engineers—in all 651,000 men, that of England, in the same way, was 19,200 dragoons, 3000 light battalions, infantry regiments, 40,000 German legions, and 96,000 militia—in all 1,000,000 men, 100,000 militia and volunteers another 200,000.—Spanish wives do not take their husband's names.—Of 5400 crimes sent for trial in Spain during the year ending December 31st, 1844, candles are made from a vegetable matter, product of the cotton seiferium; they yield a bright light and are very fragrant; from the berry of the tea flower, they make excellent candles.—Some of the old Chinese lanterns are removed to a new district every three months, if they cannot marry in the district which they govern; if robbery or murder is committed, and the perpetrator not discovered, the magistrate orders the lanterns to be changed, saving ten millions of inhabitants, is remarkable for having neither priests nor religion of any kind; the government is despotic, but the people are free, honest, just, and orderly.—The subdivisions of the French Republic are known as so-called from an Italian coin ‘gazetta,’ given for their reading. The first English Gazette was published at Oxford, November 7, 1710, but they were introduced into Venice in 1010, of A.D. 3400, the present constituting the French publication, only 200,000 have the elective franchise.—*Tait’s Magazine* has now become the property of Messrs. Gurney, Messrs. A. C. Black & Co. Tait, being about to retire from business.—A monster chimney has lately been erected for a chemical manufactory; it is 420 feet high, and stands on a base of 100 feet.—The Earl of Stair has got the Green Ribbon of the Order of the Thistle, vacant by the death of the Marquis of Alais.—There are 18,000 engines in Holland, averaging a force of 90,000 horsepower.—Horsemen are required to keep the country above water.—A horse-radish has brought 333 packages of horse-radish.—Isaac Franklin of Sumner county, Tennessee, has bequeathed about 600,000 dollars to establish a college for the education of Negroes.—A Paris journal gravely asserts that Scotland feels herself degraded as the vassal of England, and she is cruelly oppressed by England, that warning of the novels of Sir Walter Scott has revived the idea of Scotland shaking off her yoke.—They are determined to throw off the English yoke.—In Mark-lane, 2759 carriages have hourly to pass in one day.—The number of yearly traffic of carriages is 124.—The number of roads in 1844 was 10,000, and above 50,000.—The in-door passengers of Chelsea Hospital are about 500.—During the past year the number of students in the various medical institutions of the United States amounted to 10,000.—The Glasgow Medical M.D. was conferred upon 1300.—Land along the Glasgow and Edinburgh Railway, which previous to its construction, was worth 5s. 6d. per acre, commands a rent of from 30s. to 40s. per acre for 99 years.—Dr. Wernford has forwarded a further donation of £1000 to Queen’s College, Birmingham, towards a foundation for a resident medic.—In 1800, the Liverpool colliers paid £17,000; last year, £26,000.—It is said that mines of sulphur of zinc have lately been discovered in Cumberland.—According to the reports of the miners, the extensive mine of lead ore has been discovered in the Maline estate, county Clare.—At the two lakes of Ballinacree in two days, during the great fair, 2400 turkeys were slaughtered for the market.—The Duke of Devonshire has been changed into a barrack.—If the railway between twelve months there will be a continuous railway-communication between London and Manchester, by way of Carlisle, and that the distance of 150 miles can be performed in one day.—Ten Scottish miles are equal to five statute miles nearly, and 11 Irish miles are equal to 14 statute miles.—The *Courier Francaise* says that the Pope intends to appoint two additional bishops—one a Frenchman and an Irishman.—In 1814, the Emperor of producing a piece of calico 11 inches wide was £1 s. 10d.—In 1829, it was 5s. 11d.—The time taken to produce a yard of cloth was kept their time from one to twenty-four.—The Pope has ordered his subjects to be so regulated as to make only twelve hours’ sleep.—The Times Commissioner says there is twice as much unutilized redeemable land in Scotland as in England, and half as much more as in Ireland.—The soil of Livonia is described as excellent.—The silkworms cultivated in two of the Swiss cantons, the Grisons and the Tesins, yield annually 50,000 pounds of raw silk.—Switzerland is rather more than the English.—Livonia has been debating on a new constitution for the peasantry, prepared by a committee of St. Petersburg. A constitution prepared by the nobles is also under consideration.—There are 12 barracks, and 12 barracks in the Crimea.—From the highest rent paid is for that at Woolwich, being no less than £2143 15s. 6d.—From the last report of the Commissioners of



